PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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LECTURE LXXII.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

1. The undeclared war between JAPAN and CHINA has been going on these four years and more. The plain facts, as the Japanese saw them, were that JAPAN, territorially small but with an ever-increasing population, and with a form of government conforming to the Fascist type though indeed very much more ancient than that type, has long regarded CHINA, and the countries south of CHINA, as a field for expansion on a large scale. Especially was this the case after JAPAN'S success against RUSSIA in the early years of this century, which gained for her a place among the great powers of the world. CHINA, with a very large population and a much larger territory, rich in raw materials, and exploitable resources but with a government not quite up to the mark, and constantly rent by civil war, has always been coveted by JAPAN as the first stage in her policy of aggrandisement. So over four years ago, on some pretext or other and without declaring war, JAPAN landed large forces in CHINA, and after a brief struggle took SHANGHAI. Within a month or two, their armies occupied NANKING.

2. The methods that the Japanese army employed at NANKING and every other place which it overran, defy description. From quarters usually considered authentic we have information that the Japanese

army committed murder, looting, rape and every other kind of atrocity on the peaceful Chinese civilians, to an extent rivalling the horrors of the dark ages. The only result was to consolidate and inspire the patient and quiet Chinese people, and develop the patriotic genius of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, the leader and generalissimo of modern CHINA.

3. JAPAN's first moves in the war were to occupy all North CHINA around ancient PEKING and TIENTSIN, and then sweep south on land and sea to SHANGHAI. One by one the chief coastal cities fell a prey to them, and flushed with comparatively easy victory, the Japanese armies stormed and sacked the Chinese capital of NANKING, machine-gunning thousands of unarmed Chinese in the streets. Up the Yangtse river as far as HANKOW the invading armies marched, strewing death and destruction in their wake, and to the uninitiated the collapse of CHINA seemed possible.

But as the Japanese pressed inland, their attacks slowed down. The Chinese Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-Shek, not yet ready for war despite his feverish preparations of the previous two or three years, withdrew slowly into the interior, organised the unoccupied portions of CHINA into which the civilians from occupied territory withdrew with such possessions as they were able to take with them, delayed and harassed the enemy, reformed his own armies and devoted his energy to procuring supplies and ammunition from abroad and at home, and to the moral rearmament of his long-suffering people.

4. The spirit of the Chinese has throughout been amazing. They declare that 40,000,000 of their people, deserting the Japanese-dominated provinces on the coast, have plodded their weary way to find new homes and start life afresh in the provinces of the upland West. This exodus makes an epic in the history of the world, and story books will long tell how these patient, virile, and determined people made their tremendous trek to preserve their freedom, by day and night harried and battered by Japanese attackers both on land and from the air.

5. More important perhaps is the outcome. Upon CHINA's national economy the results of this migration are likely to be profound. Heretofore it has been in the coastal provinces that most of the material and intellectual modernization of CHINA has taken place. Now, just as

it was in the western states of AMERICA a century ago, the Chinese 'pioneers' bear with them to the vast agricultural hinterland the implements of learning, of agriculture and of industry.

6. The Chinese are, in fact, rebuilding a nation, and are doing it in the midst of war. New highways and railroads, new hospitals and factories mark the new spirit that is transforming the Western provinces, so that when the tide of war turns, and peace and tranquillity at last come in on the flood, the whole vast country will be more evenly populated, and the great resources of the western areas will have been strenuously developed, to the benefit of the whole nation. It is an ironical reflection, that while for many decades the Americans realized the *potential* greatness of CHINA, it has taken these years of bitter suffering for the Chinese themselves to discover their own potentialities.

7. It is equally ironical that after all these years JAPAN should be no nearer her objective. She is indeed hard put to it to know which way to turn. Her most acute problem now is not how to finish the war with victory, but how to make some sort of composition that will save her face! As for living conditions in JAPAN, they are not intolerable, but they are as restricted and unhappy as can be. Long-departed fathers and sons do not return, and the streets of TOKYO and OSAKA are empty of business. All available liquid capital has been poured into the bottomless pit of CHINA, and new funds for the development of 'MANCHUKUO' industry are sought in vain. The stalemate is well-nigh complete.

8. That CHINA, with her large population and immense potentialities, must be a principal factor in the present war goes without saying, and it is in her relations with and influence on JAPAN's immediate fortunes that this is principally so. She has held JAPAN for four years, and threatens to hold her indefinitely, and in this sense she is a distinct ally of BRITAIN and her Allies. JAPAN's foreign policy has long been one of 'wait and see', and 'befriend the power most likely to be victorious'. In the last war, for instance, she joined GREAT BRITAIN because she felt that GREAT BRITAIN was likely to succeed. Actually, as the fortunes of that war waxed and waned, JAPAN's interest in her ally, GREAT BRITAIN fluctuated considerably, until, by 1918, AMERICA's effort in favour of BRITAIN had/become impressive, and JAPAN decided to stay with the Allies.

9. Up to and during the present war, she has disclosed the same attitude. Matsuoka, JAPAN's Foreign Minister, said to be one of the ablest men that modern JAPAN has produced, believed that under German *blitzkrieg* the allies were sure to be overpowered, and that AMERICA, engrossed in her election campaigns and isolation theories, would keep out of the conflict. He also welcomed the Russo-German-Pact, hoping that the Russian aid so important to JAPAN's primary 'Victim', CHINA, might thereby be stopped. When it was not, he thought open alliance with GERMANY might effect the requisite change, so he made a trip to BERLIN, intending to see at close range precisely how the Axis friends were getting on. Meanwhile JAPAN had concluded an anti-Communist pact with GERMANY and ITALY, but by the time Matsuoka reached BERLIN, Roosevelt was returned a third time as President of the American Republic, the Italian Empire in ETHIOPIA was finished, and though BRITAIN was being pounded by GERMANY she was still hitting back, all of which events rather altered the complexion of affairs, and from that mood of hesitation, JAPAN has not yet actually emerged.

10. The fact is that CHINA has ceased to be merely the privately selected objective of JAPAN; she has become practically an ally of certain very great powers, and by meddling with European pacts JAPAN has acquired a number of new and dangerous liabilities. Chinese and Russian relations are closer than ever. AMERICA and BRITAIN both have a deep interest in keeping open the great BURMA Road, and are putting the welfare of CHINA in the forefront of their diplomatic platform *vis a vis* JAPAN. From the opposite angle, Hitler's main desire is to prevent AMERICA from concentrating its naval forces in the Atlantic, and to get AMERICA drawn to the Pacific by the hostile activities of JAPAN. He is not concerned with the fortunes of JAPAN in CHINA or elsewhere, and he does not care whether JAPAN finally goes under. He merely wants to see JAPAN do something in the Pacific to distract the attention of AMERICA and BRITAIN there, leaving Hitler to pursue his campaign against ENGLAND in the Atlantic without any intervention by AMERICA.

11. It was personally at the dictation of Hitler, that JAPAN occupied INDO-CHINA (thanks to the pusillanimity of Marshal Pétain's government), and is now concentrating a force on THAILAND's border as a threat to the BURMA Road. It is Hitler who is trying to embroil the

Japanese with the eastern Russian armies, and force her to intervene at VLADIVOSTOCK in the effort to block allied supplies to the Russians. Recent news indicates that AMERICA is dealing at least equally firmly with JAPAN, so that we may take it that JAPAN may *have* to continue to act cautiously, for never was a war-weary and air-vulnerable country in such a quandary.

12. CHINA therefore is now more than a thorn in the side of JAPAN in these anxious days. Since, in the eyes of her own public, the main problem of JAPAN has always been to 'liquidate' CHINA, the prestige so sacred to Orientals prevents her coming to a settlement with CHINA directly. From the other side it is obviously to the interest of AMERICA and BRITAIN to help CHINA in every possible way, in order to keep JAPAN constantly engaged, and to avoid giving her a free hand to indulge in depredations in MALAYA, the DUTCH SETTLEMENTS, and possibly BURMA, INDIA and AUSTRALIA also!.

13. The Chinese themselves are a gentle but brave nation, and they certainly have no territorial ambitions whatsoever. They are intensely patriotic, and are only anxious to see that their sacred territory is not violated by the wanton and cruel aggressors such as the Japanese have proved to be. On the help—the sustained and effective help—that BRITAIN and AMERICA can give to CHINA, depends the result of "the Chinese Incident", and both Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's and Dr. Wellington Koo's speeches leave no doubts on the subject. They maintain that it is also in the interests of BRITAIN and AMERICA that this help should be rendered, in spite of their preoccupations elsewhere, because CHINA is really fighting BRITAIN's battle against JAPAN, just as RUSSIA does against GERMANY. Recent news points more and more to the Allies' realisation of this, and it can be confidently hoped that BRITAIN and AMERICA have no intention of neglecting that help which CHINA needs, despite the enormous demands already made upon their factories by Russian requisitions, and upon the fighting service of BRITAIN in the effort to sustain the foes of Nazism always and everywhere.

APPENDIX.

NAZI FIFTH COLUMN IN JAPAN.
HOW THE GESTAPO WORKS.
HOLD ON GOVERNMENT AND ARMY.
FATEFUL 29TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1940.

by
Joseph Kalmar.

Almost simultaneously with the arrival in Japan of Captain Wiedemann, former German Consul General in San Francisco, who in order to reach Tokyo had made a detour via South America, steps have been taken which point unmistakably to German influence.

One after another, the former Czechoslovak Minister, Dr. Havlicek, who had remained in Tokyo as a private resident, and two Englishmen, T. G. Martin and Mason, one a teacher and the other the Manager of the Tokyo Club, have all been arrested. A little later Dr. Adee Romer, Polish Ambassador in Japan, was informed by the Japanese Government that his mission must be regarded as having been completed.

JAPAN'S VOLUNTARY ACTION.

Japan is the only country which has chosen voluntarily to develop a Fifth Column in its midst. None of the countries subjugated by the Nazis, nor any satellite or vassal States have, so to speak, officially created a Fifth Column. Clearly, in every case the Nazis' work was done for them by local Quislings. **In Japan the machinery of state works officially in Nazi service. Gestapo officials sit in Japanese Government offices, and not only influence the country's foreign policy but even meddle in domestic affairs.** Their pressure it growing stronger.

START OF GESTAPO INTERVENTION.

The history of official Gestapo intervention in Japan really began on September 29, 1940, the day of the signing of the military alliance between Japan, Italy and Germany. The Wilhelmstrasse spade work was done for it by Herr Heinrich von Stahmer (recently appointed as German Minister in Nanking), who may be regarded as Ribbentrop's permanent representative for Far Eastern Affairs. Stahmer's purpose in Tokyo is to keep America out of war. Hence the clause in the alliance obliging Japan to come to Germany's aid if the latter is attacked by a third Power (meaning, of course, the United States).

The *Kokumin Shimbun*, **the Army organ, and the** *Hochi Shimbun*, **a gossipy paper anti-American in politics, were indiscreet enough to publish Stahmer's promises. He had spoken not only of the impending conquest of Egypt and the occupation of the Canal, which would secure maritime communication with Japan, but had also said that**

Germany would occupy all the Near East west of the Persian Gulf. Japan after final victory could then seize the British and Dutch possessions in the Far East.

THE OLD, OLD "TECHNICIANS" AND "TOURISTS".

Before Stahmer's four-week visit in the autumn of last year, there were about **3,000 Germans in Japan, and all of them, though not necessarily Gestapo officials, were in its service.** They were the familiar "technicians", "tourists" and "traders". Actual Gestapo officials were installed in the German Embassy formally under the orders of Major-General Eugene von Ott, the Ambassador. These Gestapo men undertook the training of their fellow Germans, all of whom were compelled to become Nazi agents.

When Stahmer left, he bequeathed to Matsuoka as a liaison agent between the German Embassy and the Japanese Foreign Office Herr Franz Muber, who had been in Japan since 1935, and who was now joined by a swarm of economic, military, political and police agents sent out from Germany. The latest of the new arrivals is Colonel Meisinger, who until the end of May was the Gestapo chief in Warsaw, and reached Tokyo via Siberia by almost the last train to cross before the outbreak of the Russo-German war. With him were seven other men, one of them Heinz, who had organised the German secret service in Madrid. The special Gestapo group in Shanghai under Dr. Neumann (now in French Indo-China) was similarly reinforced.

ANTI-NAZI GERMANS DRIVEN OUT..

Let us now see how the Gestapo operates in Japan. Necessary contacts have been established by General Oshima, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, who also provided links between General Ott and the Japanese High Command. The special policy of the Japanese army has enabled Gestapo agents to gain a footing inside the Japanese Ministry of War. These agents, by pointing to the existence in Japan of anti-Nazi Germans, have succeeded in getting themselves placed in the Kempeitai, the Military Police and the Japanese Gestapo. Gestapo agents of the Kempeitai have taken particular pains to drive out anti-Nazi Germans of professional life in Japan. Businessmen have had their permits withdrawn, teachers and professors have been subjected to pressure.

To take the best-known instance, Dr. Kurtsinger, after being dismissed on racial grounds from a professorial appointment in Hamburg, was appointed to the Chair of Political Economy at the Imperial University of Tokyo. He had taught there for two years when, after representations by the German Embassy, his contract was not renewed. He then found employment as a teacher of German in a school at Sendai. On the expiry of this contract, he was advised to leave the country, and his place was taken by a Nazi.

ONCE THE SMALLEST COLONY— NOW THE ONLY ONE.

Until a few years ago the German colony was the smallest in Tokyo. Now

nearly all other foreigners have left, and only the Nazis remain. The Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, a palatial building constructed by an American architect to withstand earthquakes, and formerly the rendezvous of foreign colonies, is to-day the Gestapo headquarters. During March, April and May this year 2,800 Germans left Japan to be replaced by the same number. Three hundred Germans are living in Japan for the sole purpose of learning Japanese.

Needless to say, the Gestapo at once gained access to various official Japanese secret societies which exist to promote Japanese expansion. Here its agents have been largely recruited from Germans long resident in the country. In some cases these Germans proved reluctant. Hans Birkenstein, for example, who came to Tokyo in 1934 with a scholarship granted for the study of Japanese, was in 1939 on the expiry of his scholarship summoned to the German Embassy. He was told that unless he entered the Gestapo service he would be deported. Birkenstein has vanished, and it is not impossible that he has been a victim of "secret justice".

A GERMAN WHO "SWALLOWED HIS FEELINGS".

A similar case is that of Dr. Schinzinger, a teacher of German at the School of Foreign Languages in Osaka. In 1935 a Nazi agent threatened him with the loss of his post unless he joined the Party. Schinzinger reported the matter to the Director of the School, who promised to support him. In 1937 the Gestapo pressed Schinzinger to join the Party, but he refused. When urged again last autumn, and when the school authorities hesitated to guarantee his post, he swallowed his feelings. Schinzinger's present activities may be guessed.

Only Germans are permitted to exhibit films privately, and they have made full use of the privilege. Three hundred cultural and war films have been shown by the Germans in Japan since September 30, 1939. During the same period only one British cultural film was seen—on life in the English countryside.

CONTROL OVER JAPANESE PRESS.

Franz Huber (on October 15 sent to Bangkok) is a former S. A. man. At the time of the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact, he entered the Information Department of the Japanese Ministry for the Interior. A flood of Anti-Communist literature is now poured in Japan. **From the vantage point of the Japanese Home Office Huber and his staff had full control of the Japanese press.** News unfavourable to Germany was suppressed, and the publication of British and American news was reduced to a minimum. Further the Anti-Comintern Pact gave the Fifth Column direct influence over individual papers. **In the spring of 1938 the *Hochi Shimbun* was about to suspend publication, when it was bought by a former President of the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Society. As foreigners in Japan are not normally permitted to own newspapers, the Nazi press chief, Herr**

Jacobsahl, employed a figurehead. Obviously the *Hochi Shimbun* has since 1938 been fully "co-ordinated." The Fifth Column exercises almost equal influence over the Army newspaper, *Kokumin Shimbun*, whereby discontented junior officers make Axis propaganda and agitate for war against Britain and the United States.

Senior officers who have grown up in the traditions of the German trained Japanese army are willing tools of the Gestapo. It is they who repeat the Gestapo's wish that Japan may attack Russia and Thailand so as to begin the final struggle with Great-Britain before American aid allows the democracies to bring about the ultimate defeat of Fascism both in the West and in the East.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

21—11—41 to 27—11—41.

The Libyan offensive which started more than a week ago may be said to have both its immediate and remote objectives. While its ultimate aim is the smashing of the enemy across the Mediterranean the immediate aim is the relief of TOBRUK. For TOBRUK, it may be recalled, had been hard pressed for months, and had held out heroically for so long, thanks to its indomitable garrison, now mostly British, and the uninterrupted supplies reaching from ALEXANDRIA by sea. It was time to raise the siege.

From the tangled reports reaching from the front the following picture of events emerges.

The Imperial offensive which commenced at dawn on Wednesday (18th) extended along a front of nearly a hundred and fifty miles from SOLLUM to JARABUB. In spite of heavy rains, it advanced, by lightning strokes, taking the enemy completely by surprise. In quick succession, SIDI REZEGH, SIDI OMAR, SIDI OMAR NUOVO, SIDI AZIZ, CAPUZZO, BARDIA, GAMBUT, AUGILA and JALO fell with New Zealanders taking a leading part, along with British, South African and Indian troops. Indian troops had the honour of taking SIDI OMAR NUOVO, AUGILA and JALO. JALO is an important oasis, and lies between JARABUB and SIRTE on the gulf of Sidra.

The British advance has been principally along four directions (1) from east to west towards OMAR, (2) from south to north towards TOBRUK, (3) from JARABUB westward towards BENGHAZI, through AUGILA to JALO and (4) from TOBRUK eastward. A glance at the map will show that the result of these movements has been to shut up the enemy in a triangle formed by joining SOLLUM, SIDI OMAR and TOBRUK. The vital British thrusts are concentrated at SIDI REZEGH and the TRIGH-CAPUZZO road.

The enemy, now obliged to take the defensive, is making desperate attempts to break through the TOBRUK–SIDI REZEGH gap and prevent, if possible, the junction of the TOBRUK garrison which has sallied to within two miles, with the main advancing British forces. Hence the fierceness of the battle which is a now raging unceasingly in the SIDI REZEGH area.

NOTE:—Tobruk has now been relieved.

Initially it was a battle of tanks, of Mastodon against Mastodon, with few casualties, but it has now changed into an infantry grapple. With increasing loss of men, with the depletion of armoured strength on both sides in the first few days, and the change in the terrain from flat country to escarpments and *Wadis*, the fight has now devolved on the men principally, and the advance has in consequence slowed down.

In a partial sense, the attack may be said to be Anglo-American because a large number of tanks and planes used by the Imperial forces are AMERICA-made. It is a Battle of Factories—a regular trial of strength between Anglo-American and Axis production.

The first phase of the Battle, which was to get the British tank formations forward and to start encircling the enemy is now over, and the second phase which is to overwhelm the enemy, and annihilate him may be said to have begun. The result cannot be foreseen as the situation is tough. SIDI REZEGH has been taken and lost by both sides a number of times. Auchinleck's pincers are closing in on the Axis at SIDI REZEGH and the TRIGH-CAPUZZO line, while the Axis is simultaneously kicking against both the flanks in an endeavour to break through and cut the containing forces, of which the latest attempt is the enemy's daring but unsuccessful raid on the British frontier between GABIR SALEH and SIDI OMAR.

The final issue will also depend on supplies and reinforcements, in which BRITAIN has the advantage of an open rear, The German position is risky, because the pincers have cut off the Panzer force from SOLLUM, its chief base, and but for a narrow and narrowing gap between SIDI REZEGH and TOBRUK is now dependent solely on a precarious supply from air, continually frustrated by the R.A.F., which now holds the mastery of the region.

The Russo-German War.—All the German attempts to block the communications from the north by employing Finnish forces are now in vain, as deep winter has set in suspending operations in this area. At LENINGRAD the Russians on the offensive have captured MALAYA VISHERA on the LENINGRAD—Moscow road. Round MOSCOW itself desperate fighting has been resumed, especially at MOJAISK, VOLOKALAMSK and STALINOGRAD, (south-east of TULA). The enemy who claims to have captured KLIN and SOLNDT SCHNOGORSKI, is still 40 miles from Moscow. Although some ground has been lost the situation is not desperate. While the Germans claim to have taken ROSTOV, Timoshenko's forces in this region have struck westwards 40 miles deep, threatening the enemy's flank. The Russians admit the evacuation of KERCH for strategic reasons, and are now massed on the opposite side of the straits to prevent an enemy landing.

Weygand's Dismissal.—Weygand, that gallant French soldier who had so long resisted German aggression in French North and West AFRICA, has now been 'retired' under the double threat of Hitler, that in the alternative VICHY should forego the whole of FRANCE and all its food. This means further Franco-German collaboration, which must result in further deterioration of American and British relations with VICHY. BRITAIN on her part will tighten the blockade, and AMERICA will suspend the economic assistance which she has till now been sending to Vichy. It is significant that President Roosevelt has now sanctioned Lease and Lend assistance to General de Gaulle, for the reason that the territory in his possession is 'vital to the defence of U. S.'; this means both moral and material support to the forces opposed to VICHY.

Phantoms and Puppets.—A strange pantomimic show, as ridiculous as it proved to be grotesque, was staged in BERLIN on Monday, when Hitler and Ribbentrop met 'representatives' of 13 'states' (the number is ominous) to celebrate the Anti-Comintern Pact

of 1936 against Communism, and to extend its life by another five years. It is not clear why this became necessary at all, seeing that RUSSIA the offending state has already been annihilated several times over by Hitler. The meeting itself may well be termed a motley show of phantoms and puppets—of phantoms like SLOVAKIA and CROATIA which do not exist, and of puppets like RUMANIA and HUNGARY which are Hitler's creatures; of FINLAND which attends under duress, of JAPAN which still adheres to the Soviet Neutrality Pact, of SPAIN which does not subscribe to the 'New Order', and of DENMARK which now finds herself in strange company. Strange to say no 'representative', not even a Quisling, could be found for the major European States—not even for subservient VICHY, much less BELGIUM and NORWAY, to mention only the subjugated European countries.

At this mad meeting Ribbentrop did the talking, and after delivering himself of such 'truths' as that EUROPE can wage a 30 years' war, GERMANY had never put forth peace-feelers, and BRITAIN had no business in EUROPE, he achieved the unique distinction of making two more false statements within the compass of a single sentence. The peoples of EUROPE, he assured himself in one part of it, 'have not the faintest inclination to revolt': yet in the same breath he added, 'The German tank and dive-bomber preclude the possibility of revolt in a disarmed country'. If no country is inclined to revolt, why this reference to the omnipotence of bombers and tanks!

Bauxite.—U. S. troops have arrived at PARAMARIBO, the capital of SURINAM or Dutch GUIANA to protect the bauxite mines there. Bauxite is the source of aluminium, so very necessary to war industry. The U. S. is dependent on Dutch GUIANA for 60% of this valuable mineral, and Dutch GUIANA dangerously borders on French GUIANA. French GUIANA is controlled by VICHY, who is herself controlled by GERMANY. It is not revealed, but it has to be suspected that GERMANY attempted to attack or sabotage the mines. In consultation with the NETHERLANDS Government and at its request, U. S. troops have been sent, and for the first time the U. S. flag of Stars and Stripes has been hoisted on the mainland of SOUTH AMERICA. It is not the assumption, however, of a new responsibility, but only an occupation under the HAVANA Convention.

The Far Eastern Situation is gravely acute. Japanese troop concentrations, 900,000 and 20,000 strong, are reported on the THAI and

Chinese borders. 2,000 Japs have embarked homeward from the Dutch EAST INDIES. The U. S. has warned all Americans in JAPAN once again to leave as soon as possible. Tojo fears that the situation now facing JAPAN is 'unprecedentedly grave in her history of 26 centuries.' According to the latest reports, the U. S. and JAPAN have failed to find a formula of agreement, and Cordell Hull has handed over a 'document' believed to be based on the U. S. Blue Print of 1937, assuring peace to the Pacific countries through non-aggression by the big Powers. U. S.'s essential demand would appear to be JAPAN's withdrawal from CHINA and INDO-CHINA. On Wednesday the TOKYO Radio was heard to say that JAPAN had lost every hope of a peaceful settlement. Reports are current that Kuruso is preparing to return to TOKYO.

Strikes in U. S.—While the Mines Strike has been called off by President Roosevelt's timely appointment of a Three-Man Arbitration Board, and the prospects are bright once again of the early resumption of full coal production, it is sad to report new strikes now threatened among railway-men and air-craft machinists. It is now becoming increasingly clear that it is not safe to leave defence industries to the tender mercies of workers, and the impending legislation to put down strikes by compulsory arbitration enforced by stiff penalties is therefore to be welcomed.

Matters Naval.—1. As a result of recent attacks by unknown submarines on two Turkish steamers, one in Turkish waters and the other off the Bulgarian coast, TURKEY has now prohibited the exit of all her vessels into the Black Sea. Consequently 60 Turkish vessels fully laden and ready to proceed to BULGARIA have cancelled their sailings.

2. Proof is now supplied of the protection given by the Royal Canadian Navy to British convoys. The destruction of an enemy U-boat by two Canadian corvettes is announced.

3. The sinking of another Axis convoy in Central Mediterranean by British Naval patrols is reported;

4. as also the landing of a small British patrol on the coast of NORMANDY on Sunday and its safe return.

BRITISH and RUSSIAN Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
17—11—41. (Monday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	DAY :—			
	Offensive sweeps over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and northern FRANCE. **Factories and other targets** in Northern FRANCE.		2 fighters.	
	A large GERMAN supply ship off the South-west coast of NORWAY.	Directly hit. Seen listing.		
	NIGHT :—			
	No information available.			
	ITALY.			
	Railway yards and other targets at NAPLES.			
	Targets at BRINDISI.			
	(By Russian planes.)			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		4 planes.	18 planes.
18—11—41. (Tuesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	DAY :—			
	A factory, a ware house, a goods train and railway yards in Northern FRANCE. **A small supply ship** off the FRENCH coast. **An enemy patrol vessel** off the DUTCH coast.		1 plane.	
	NIGHT :—			
	The docks at BREST.			
	ITALY.			
	The docks and marshalling yards at NAPLES.			
	The dock area at BRINDISI.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
18—11—41.	**(Tuesday)**—*cont.*			
	LIBYA.			
	Air combats over MARTUBA.			9 planes.
	The aerodrome at BARCE.			2 planes.
	Motor transport on the BENINA road	Machine-gunned.		
	Aerial combat over GIALO.			4 planes.
	Aircraft on the ground at BIREL BAHERA.			2 planes.
	The harbour installations and the power station at TRIPOLI.			
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole battlefield.		7 planes.	26 planes.
19—11—41.	**(Wednesday).**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	No information as to day and night operations available.			
	ITALY.			
	Naples and **Brindisi.**			
	LIBYA.			
	Enemy aerodromes in CYRENAICA.			
	Enemy transport along the CAPUZZO-SOLLUM road and in the GAMBUT, SIDI AZIZ, BARDIA and EL ADEM areas.			
	The aerodrome at TMIMI.			7 planes. Many damaged.
	Aircraft on the ground at SIDI REZECH			1 bomber.
	Aircraft on the aerodrome at SIDI AZIZ.			2 fighters.
	Enemy motor transport on the road from EL AGHEILA to JEDABAYA	Many vehicles machine-gunned.		

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
19—11—41.	(Wednesday)—*cont.*			
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole battle Front.			8 planes.
	Enemy troops and communications behind the German lines.			
20—11—41.	**(Thursday).**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	No information about day and night operations available.			
	ITALY.			
	Railway stations and dock installations at NAPLES.			
	The Docks at BRINDISI.			
	SICILY.			
	MESSINA.			
	LIBYA.			
	Helping Br. land forces fighting in LIBYA.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes in CYRENAICA.		5 planes.	37 planes. Many more damaged.
	Enemy armoured concentrations in SIDI REZECH area.			
	Targets at DERNA, BARDIA, BENGHAZI and TRIPOLI.			
	Two forward aerodromes in the SOLLUM area.		9 planes.	
	(By Russian planes)			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole Front.		2 planes.	5 planes.
21—11—41.	**(Friday).**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	No information available about day and night operations.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombard-ment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy air-craft losses.
21—11—41.	**(Friday.)**—*cont.*			
	LIBYA.			
	Landing grounds and dispersal points at EL GAZALA. **Concentrations of enemy tanks and motor transport** at BIR HACHEIM. **Military objectives** at BARDIA, MONASTIR and in the CAPUZZO area. **Support** to our land forces in LIBYA.			7 planes. Many more damaged.
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole Front.		2 planes.	5 planes.
	MEDITERRANEAN.			
	A convoy in the central MEDITERRANEAN.	1 big ship hit.		
22—11—41.	**(Saturday).**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive sweeps over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Northern FRANCE.		1 fighter.	6 fighters.
NIGHT :—				
	Enemy aerodromes in Northern FRANCE.			
	Naval bases at LORIENT and BREST.			
	The docks at DUNKIRK.			
	LIBYA.			
	Aerodromes at BERKA and BENINA.	Fires started.		1 plane.
	Buildings, motor transport and bomb dumps at BERKA.	Fires and explosions started.		
	A petrol dump at EL GAZALA ...	Set on fire.		
	ABYSSINIA.			
	Machine-gun posts in AZOZO ... **Aerodrome and barracks** at GONDAR.		13 planes.	

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
22—11—41. (Saturday)—*cont.*				
	(By Russian planes.)			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Infantry, Artillery, Panzer divisions, air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole battle Zone.		4 planes.	10 planes.
23—11—41. (Sunday.)				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive sweeps over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Northern FRANCE. **A factory** near CALAIS ... **Barges** in the canal near GRAVE LINES	Buildings damaged.	7 fighters.	
	A large enemy supply ship off the South-west coast of NORWAY.	Directly hit.		
NIGHT :—				
	The Naval bases at LORIENT and BREST. **The docks** at DUNKIRK ... **Enemy aerodromes** in occupied FRANCE and other occupied countries.		1 plane.	
	LIBYA.			
	Enemy armoured divisions, tanks and motor lorries in LIBYA.			
	Air combats over the battle zones.	Many planes destroyed and damaged.		
	The road from EL GOBI to EL ADEM.			
	Aerodromes at BERKA and BENINA.	Fires started in aerodrome buildings.		
	The harbour and shipping at BENGHAZI.			
	Patrol activity over JALO region.			
	ABYSSINIA.			
	Enemy positions in the AMBAZZO and GORGORA regions.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
23—11—41.	**(Sunday)**—*cont.*			
	(By Russian planes.)			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole Front.		7 planes.	19 planes.

ENEMY Air Raids over BRITAIN, BRITISH Territories and RUSSIA.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Enemy aircraft losses.	British and Russian air losses.
18—11—41.	**(Tuesday).**			
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	Points on the East ANGLIAN coast and in South-east ENGLAND.	Slight damage and a few casualties.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow			
19—11—41.	**(Wednesday.)**			
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	One point in East ENGLAND **and another point** in South-west ENGLAND.	No Casualties but only damage.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow			
	Russian communications behind the Russian army.			
20—11—41.	**(Thursday)**			
	BRITAIN.			
	No air activity at all either during the day or during the night.			
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Enemy aircraft losses.	British and Russian air losses.
21—11—41. (Friday)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A few points in South-west ENGLAND and South WALES.	A few casualties. No damage.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow			
	Russian aerodromes behind the Russian army.			
22—11—41. (Saturday).				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A few places on the coastal regions in South and South-west ENGLAND	No damage nor casualties.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow			
	MEDITERRANEAN.			
	Malta ...	No damage.	3 planes.	
23—11—41. (Sunday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A few points on the South-west coast of ENGLAND.	Slight damage.	2 planes.	
	RUSSIA.			
	Suburbs of MOSCOW.			
24—11—41 (Monday.).				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	Points in East ANGLIA and East coast of ENGLAND.	Some houses damaged.	1 plane.	
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow			
	Russian aerodromes behind the Russian army.			

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE BEETLE BATTLE. Rather a notable broadcast was given in LONDON on the 23rd by Mr. Roosevelt's good-looking go-getter, Mr. Avril Harriman. Coming from 'one who knows' such as Mr. Harriman certainly is, there were some remarks which made pleasant hearing, notably his complete confidence that the Russians would ultimately see the Germans off, being neither downcast or flurried by reverses, but confident in a great leader, as Stalin has proved to be. A parallelism of determination, courage and detestation of Nazism and all its works, between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill was also stressed, but of more immediate interest was his revelation of the numbers and quality of American machines being used in the air and on the ground in the great battle in LIBYA. General Auchinleck is obviously as delighted with the performance of American tanks, as Air Vice-Marshal Coningham is with that of 'Tomahawk' fighters, each of them stressing the enthusiasm of the men who have to manoeuvre and fight them.

Meanwhile the picture drawn by radio messages of the fierce battle raging in the triangle made by TOBRUK, SOLLUM and SIDI OMER, between hordes of monstrous beetles, scurrying about belching shells and bullets and flames at one another, in head-on or side-by-side encounter is inspiring or nightmarish, according to one's mood. When if one is ever again a spectator of a post-Christmas nursery at Home, will the small boy be arranging his ranks of scarlet-coated soldiers, kilted Highlanders and gorgeous cavalry all over the floor, or will he be engrossed in the antics of camouflaged 'beetles'?

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HITLER'S FAILURE. Before ever war broke out, Hitler told the world that he would stand no 'check' from BRITAIN because she was so hopelessly vulnerable to starvation, and was herself conscious that 'U' boats would be an invincible means to that end. Two and a quarter years later, Mr. Churchill suggests that "there is nothing Hitler will dislike more than the recital of these prosaic facts", among which were the following :—

(Foodstocks) "Our dietary is sufficient to our physical needs. I hope we shall be able to give a large share of supplies of meat to workers who need it most. The figure we have prescribed for the minimum food imports will now be probably achieved. We have amassed stocks of our bulkier articles of diet, which amount to double what they were in September 1939."

(British Harvest.) "The corn harvest is 50 per cent. greater than in 1939. We shall have much greater crops of potatoes, sugar, beet-root, and other fodder crops."

(Rations) "The weekly quota of meat has been increased by 18 per cent. Game, poultry, and fish have never come under the umbrella of rationing. In July, the sugar ration was increased by 50 per cent. A similar rise is expected in November. Fats are to be increased by 25 per cent. in November. And milk supply has never been artificially curtailed."

The quotations sound prosaic enough, but very truly they are proof of Hitler's abject failure when he was at the peak of his power, and earnest of certain victory for BRITAIN as the Nazi strength everywhere declines.

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PROSAIC FACTS APPLIED. In case this confident deduction be not obvious to readers whose attention is riveted on the colossal struggle in RUSSIA and the Allied offensive in LIBYA, we would remind them of three things. The first is that the world knows, and Hitler himself has admitted, that he cannot win the war and establish the New Order till BRITAIN herself is defeated. The second is that RUSSIA is confident that she cannot lose to the Germans, provided BRITAIN supplies her with the wherewithal to withstand them. As to the third, it may surprise some people to read the following quotation from an unimpeachable authority. Referring to a recent remark by Mr. Flannery, the American broadcaster in BERLIN which reads: "The German people are said to be wondering if the long-heralded invasion of BRITAIN will ever take place", our authority says: "*Nothing is more assured* [italics ours. Ed.] than that it will be attempted, probably in the form of air-borne troops in fleets of towed gliders, and the authorities at Home are fully alive to the magnitude of the danger."

Perhaps the foresight of the British Government, and the remarkable efficiency of the Royal Navy and Coastal Command in bringing about a situation as comfortable as that stated by the Prime Minister, will now be the more clearly appreciated.

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IMPORTANCE OF THE LONG VIEW. Admittedly it is often difficult to "see the wood for the trees.'' So much that is thrillingly exciting takes place daily under our eyes, that vision beyond immediate events is easily obscured. It may be a help to consider the following :—

(*a*) Although reliable reports indicate that the morale of the German troops is still high, albeit somewhat disappointed, home morale is proving

more vulnerable, and so is Dr. Goebbels. Here is a reprint from an article by that volatile, optimistic and mendacious publicist in *Das Reich*, which, despite its unwontedly sombre and realist tone, was broadcast from all German home stations :—

> "The question of how this war will end is more important than when it will end.........If we win it, we have won everything—raw materials, free supply communications and living space, the bases for the social reorganisation of our State, and for the possibility of full development of the Axis Powers. But if we lose it, all that and more would be lost, namely our whole national life........."

The comment on this by another German paper, the *Neue Zurcher Zeitung*, is illuminating. "This speech has created a sensation in Berlin, because of its implied admission that the 'decisive' victories that have been announced have not been sufficient to establish the certainty of 'final' victory."

(*b*) It seems that we may assume that though German morale generally is far from cracking, signs multiply of late that it has *begun* to sink. When the present record of military victories begins to be blotted by defeat on the battlefield, that downward trend will become steep, especially if the winter is adequately used by GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA to multiply war production on the scale we now see initiated. Nothing more depressing to a country like GERMANY, already conscious that human nature can do no more than they have already done in that line, can well be imagined.

(*c*) The brilliant strategy, and magnificent fighting qualities, which the German armies have so far exhibited in the Russian campaign, have been largely the work of a class soaked since childhood in the Nazi doctrine, namely the Hitler Youth—millions of them. And it is the Hitler Youth which has been, at the very least, decimated in five months of appalling bloodshed! Their places are now being taken by older age-groups, men of longer memories, and greater critical faculty, men who remember the result of the last war and the reasons for it, men who have read history, men who do not particularly like institutions like the Gestapo, nor the supersession of professional army control by the Nazi Party. It will make a difference!

(*d*) We should also remember, since Goebbels himself has already publicly deplored the demise of 1430 National Socialists in BERLIN alone, that considerable numbers of S. S. troops have also been transferred to the front, which undoubtedly tends to the weakening of the hateful grip of the Nazi party on local garrisons, and on the private life of the people themselves.

(*e*) We descry similar 'pointers' in the internal economy of the country. The Ruhr industrialists are now being wooed rather than dragooned. Funk, the 'economist' has been at them. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which

is a 'class' rather than a 'mass' paper, quotes him as offering them prospects of higher prices and profits, after "the destruction of Bolshevism and the replanning of the large and rich eastern European space." If everything were going well with Hitler, there would be no need for the Nazi Party to appease 'big business.'

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ANOTHER "OFFENSIVE" IN TURKEY. 'Cultural,' this time, since Von Papen made such a mess of his diplomacy, and Dr. Clodius failed so egregiously economically in the matter of the trade agreement and the chrome! The Wilhelmstrasse Press Chief, one Dr. Paul Schmidt, has just arrived at ANKARA, to secure favourable German publicity throughout the winter in the Turkish papers. The means he will attempt to employ can be guessed. (Von Papen welcomed him—characteristically—with a show of German "terror-news-reels!") In BELGIUM and SWEDEN, for instance, and lately in North AFRICA, newspapers on the edge of bankruptcy suddenly came to life—with a German bias, naturally, since the revivifying funds were German. That anyhow, is the sort of thing and our article on Japan on page 6 of this issue gives further examples.

But will it succeed in TURKEY? From all we hear, Turkish journalistic integrity is as high as her respect for political engagements, and if Dr. Schmidt has brought money in his pocket, he may find some difficulty in spending it. Take this resolution, for instance, adopted by the Turkish Cabinet, from recommendations from the Turkish Press Congress Associations. "Any Turkish publisher or editor found guilty of accepting subsidies from any foreign Government is to be charged with high treason according to the Penal Code, while the guilty newspaper is to suffer permanent suppression."

ANOTHER HITLER SPEECH

The Voice To-day.

"I wanted to spare further sacrifices but that was not understood by those who have never yet made a sacrifice in life."

"Certain Englishmen quite openly declared that war would last for 3 years. These people are the owners of armament industry."

The Voice Yesterday.

"The world can only be ruled by fear......Terror is the most effective political instrument. ***I recognise no moral law in politics!***" (*Hitler Speaks.*)

"War is eternal. War is universal. ***War is life.***" (*Hitler Speaks*).

The Voice To-day—*cont.*	**The Voice Yesterday**—*cont.*
"What could be more plausible than that one day that power which is the greatest servant of Jewry would rise against Germany."	"Neither the Russians nor the German Government want to be drawn into war. It is in the best interests of both nations to have an understanding with each other." (*Hitler at Danzig, September 19, 1939*).
"I gave the order to strike against the Soviet. *It was the most difficult decision of my life.*"	"We see in Bolshevism a bestial, mad doctrine which is a threat to us.. ***We cannot negotiate with Jewish Communist leaders.***" (*Hitler at Nuremberg, 13th September 1936*).
"You know our allies. To begin with that gallant little nation the Finns......the Slovaks, Hungarians, etc. The occupied territories are being fairly treated."	"*The day of small states is past. We do not seek equality but mastery.* We shall not waste time over minority rights, and other such ideological abortions of sterile democracy." (*Hitler Speaks.*)
"South America is as remote as the moon as far as I am concerned."	"*We have a right to South America.*" (*Hitler Speaks*).
"We have a goal which embraces the whole of this continent and the German state in particular."	"We have no wishes or demands; we desire peace. *No people can need peace more than we.*" (*Hitler at Saarbrucken, 9th October 1938*).

"BOMBER COMMAND"

[*Fourth Instalment of the Air Ministry's recent best-seller*].

HEAVY LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE. DESTRUCTION OF MAASTRICHT BRIDGES. GERMAN AND ITALIAN REACTIONS TO R. A. F. RAIDS.

On May 10, 1940, Germany invaded France and the Low Countries. The Dutch Air Force was annihilated. One outstanding exploit in the campaign was the destruction of the Maastricht bridges. By midday on May 10, the

Germans had held up a French attempt to advance through Southern Luxemburg, and were pressing on in Belgium over undestroyed bridges near Maastricht.

On May 12 a squadron of Blenheims was detailed to bomb the crossings. They delivered their attack from 3,000 feet in the face of very heavy anti-aircraft fire. Their experienced leader afterwards described it as the heaviest he had not only encountered but imagined.

On approaching the target the squadron broke formation, in order to run in upon it from several directions. The bombs were falling when the leader spotted enemy fighters about to attack out of the sun. He immediately called on his squadron to regain formation, a manoeuvre of great difficulty and danger because of the heavy anti-aircraft fire. They did so at once and faced the fighters, which were driven off by their concentrated fire. Eight out of twelve Blenheims, every one of them hit, returned, their task accomplished.

The same objectives were also attacked on that day by six Battles.

The crews which manned them were chosen by lot, since everyone had volunteered. They went in low, disregarding enemy fighters above and A. A. fire below. Five of the six were shot down. The sixth crashed on fire inside our lines, the pilot having instructed his crew to jump. One end of the bridge was demolished. Two Victoria Crosses were awarded to the crew of the leading Battle.

The Germans crossed the Meuse at two places, one of them near Sedan. At first it seemed possible to destroy the bridges they were using with a comparatively small force of aircraft. The situation, however, continued to deteriorate, and by 2 p. m. a much larger force was standing by to attack. Sixty-seven Battles started off soon after 3 p. m. Thirty-two returned. Two pontoon bridges were destroyed and another damaged, and two permanent bridges received direct hits. These and other attacks of a similar kind showed that when a determined effort was made it was possible to destroy a bridge, though the casualties among the attacking aircraft would be heavy. The effect, however, of such action against so well organised a foe as the German Army was only temporary. To seize the opportunity created by the destruction of a bridge called for strong and immediate action on the part of land forces, in order to exploit and maintain the break. Otherwise only a short respite was gained, and the bravery displayed by the bomber crews was rendered of little account.

This is what happened at Sedan. Bridges were broken, and so were the French. France sued for an armistice. Nothing more could be achieved by the Advanced Air Striking Force or the Bomber Command. Both had thrown themselves into the battle regardless of losses. They had dropped hundreds

of tons of bombs on objectives chosen for them by the French High Command. More than 1,000 tons had fallen on railways in France and Northern Germany alone.

Their casualties had been very severe. On May 10 the Advanced Air Striking Force had 135 bombers serviceable. During the next five days they lost 75 of them. From May 10 to June 20 the Bomber Command lost 40 per cent of their first line strength. Pilots and crews had done their utmost.

When the Battle of France was over the bombing of Italy began. On the night of June 11–12 Whitleys from England succeeded in reaching Turin, where the Fiat works were bombed, and Genoa, where hits were scored on docks and the Ansaldo works. Genoa continued to blaze with light throughout the raid and considerable damage was done, though this would have been greater had a larger number of our aircraft been able to reach their targets. Storms and low cloud prevented most of them from doing so. The distance they had to fly was about 1,350 miles there and back, and the Alps had to be crossed twice during the flight.

Here is what the leader of the raid has to say about it: " On we went till I judged we were over Turin. The bursting of the bombs seemed to be the signal for the enemy to switch on his searchlights. These could not find us, but innumerable flashes of light, constantly renewed, appeared beneath us. It seemed as though the whole of Turin was firing at us. I've never seen anything like it before or since. But no shells could be seen bursting anywhere. We were still at 5,000 feet, but the air about us remained unlit by anything except our flares, though the flashes below winked at us with unabated zeal. I did my second run, hit the north end of the works. There was a large green flash that meant that the bombs had certainly fallen on an annealing plant. I knew that flash would be a green one. Having no more I dropped more flares to guide the other attacking aircraft, and drew off a little to watch the show. The flares lit up everything. I climbed to 10,000 feet keeping a smart look-out for C. R. 42s— Italian fighters. I didn't see any and no one else did, but we ran into a heavy A. A. barrage. It was only then that I realised what had happened. The Italian gunners who had been producing all those flashes I'd seen below had evidently decided that we were flying at 10,000 feet when we bombed. As we were only at 5,000 feet, naturally we saw nothing of the bursts which were about a mile above our heads."

Evidence of the panic caused by raids in Northern Italy is overwhelming. The first time Turin, as recorded above, was attacked, the population rushed for the scanty ill-constructed shelters, only to find them packed with the crews of anti-aircraft guns and searchlights appointed to conduct the defence. A number of their officers were subsequently shot for cowardice.

By the end of August there was real panic in Genoa. Its poorer citizens fled daily, raid or no raid, at four in the afternoon to the tunnels, where they remained until the following morning. The richer citizens of that and other towns soon had to be prevented by the police from using their cars during air raids, for they fled in such numbers as to cause serious congestion on the roads and in country villages.

The Italians are a volatile people, however, and when our raids ceased during the month of September and the first half of October, their morale began to recover. More shelters had been built, and a number of German anti-aircraft batteries installed. Raids began again towards the end of October and once more morale became very low.

By the middle of November, it was clear that the Romans were suffering badly from nerves, though no bombs fell nearer Rome than Naples. Nor were Roman nerves improved by the mistake made by the anti-aircraft defences which, under the impression that a practice air raid was the real thing, opened fire with everything they had and brought down at least two Italian bombers and damaged a number of houses. In Naples the same symptoms of panic were immediately apparent. The inhabitants, nicknamed by British pilots 'milords', could be heard imploring them not to return, or if they must, to drop their bombs into the sea.

This has been the effect of raids on civilian morale in Italy; as regards the effect in Germany, this is very hard to assess, at first amounting almost to panic in each town visited by aircraft of the Bomber Command. This gradually gave way during the second phase to annoyance at the general disturbance and discomfort suffered. The third and present phase, in which our attacks have assumed a more concentrated form, is producing a feeling of nervousness and apprehension at the increasing weight of the assault. In the beginning the Germans behaved very much as we did when they first began to bomb us. With us this phase did not last long. At first sight this is surprising when the weight of our attacks is compared with the weight of theirs. It must, however, be remembered that the Germans had been promised by Goering complete immunity from bombing attacks. When this proved to be false the shock was all the greater.

The psychology of the German population during the second phase, when we were bombing selected targets comparatively small in size, may be compared with our own during the same period. The Germans found courage and strength to endure from observing the nature of our attacks. Many a tribute was soon paid to the accuracy of our bombing. It was said on all sides that the British only attacked military objectives, that anyone not living in their neighbourhood was in no danger.

For a long time the German general public have been taught to believe in the great superiority of the *Luftwaffe* over the R. A. F., both in men and aircraft. This belief is still deeply rooted, and the ordinary German citizen is under the impression that the increased weight of our attacks is due not to the expansion of the R. A. F. but to the numbers of American aircraft and the heavy bombs which that force is said to be using.

To sum up ; that German morale has suffered is without question ; that it will go on to suffer is quite certain ; that it is fast cracking under the strain is, however, not yet true. What the future holds no one can foretell. But it must not be forgotten that the attacks delivered by the Bomber Command are steadily increasing in weight and severity.

MOSCOW.

AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS.
PREPARATIONS TO MEET DANGER.
PEOPLE'S PART IN BUILDING DEFENCES FOR THE ARMY.
ABUNDANCE OF SUPPLIES.

by

Erskine Caldwell

(*The American Correspondent, who has spent the past several months in Moscow, in the* **Daily Mail**).

Before I left Moscow I spent an afternoon driving through the western and northern suburbs of the city. The Germans were advancing on the capital ; people knew their danger and were preparing to meet it. The whole population seemed to be on the work of building defences. I talked with their Mayor. He assured me that great stocks of food and fuel have been stored in the city. Even without one additional car-load of food or fuel, the population could be cared for until the spring.

I saw some of these stores. There were mountains of potatoes, large bins of wheat and barley, and acres of coal and wood. The city would be able to stand a siege for at least six months, even if it is cut off from fresh supplies. There were large stores of munitions, and well-equipped factories for turning out small arms and guns.

Moscow is well defended. Almost every tall building has its anti-aircraft gun. The city is divided in half by the Moscow river, which winds through the lowlands on which the city is built. If the Germans succeed in reaching the suburbs, they will have to advance over low rolling hills and level grain-fields. There is no natural cover for many miles.

As I drove through the streets that afternoon, I realised that, come what may, Moscow is ready to put up the greatest defence of modern times. I saw indications of this on every hand. Squads of as many as 500 men were scattered over the countryside digging enormous fortifications. Not half a dozen squads, scores of them; most of the men in them were members of the People's Army, a force numbering millions in Russia today. There were women digging these fortifications too. In Russia every able-bodied man and woman is a member of the defending force.

I talked to some of these people while they were at work. The German will never be able to capture our city, they said. I could tell by the tones of their voices that they would fight to the last man if necessary. They are working night and day digging ditches and tank traps, and building anti-tank gun emplacements, machine-gun nests and every conceivable fortification around the city.

And these people are the average ordinary citizens of Moscow—butchers, bakers, clerks, factory hands. They are not political commissars trying to build up morale; they are not professional soldiers carrying out orders. They are men and women who have left their office work, their factory machines and administrative jobs, and are working an additional eight or ten hours overtime to defend their city.

All this I saw taking place not in the centre of Moscow itself but ten, 15, 20 miles from the city. These people I talked to were building defences for the Red Army, the People's Army and, if need be, for themselves—the citizens. If they should be called upon, they will take up rifles and hand-grenades and fight the invaders on the outskirts of the capital.

In Russia today everybody can handle a gun and hand-grenades, and the defence of Leningrad has proved that men, women and children can beat off an attack. Today there are about three-quarters of Moscow's normal population of 4,000,000 in the city. A million old people and children have been evacuated, and the vast majority of those who remain will be able to fight. If the Germans do break through the outer defence rings, they will then meet the severest test of all—that of entering the city.

The people of Moscow will if necessary tear down their buildings, and erect walls of stone on the streets. They will rip up the paving blocks and pile them high into barricades, so that the roads are turned into narrow

passage ways, as has been done in Odessa and Leningrad. Even if Government should decide to leave the defence of the city in the hands of the people, and withdraw the army to positions east of Moscow, this will in no way affect the determination of the people to defend their capital.

Moscow is not short of guns. There is artillery of the latest and most effective type. There are rifles for the people. And if an air offensive is launched against the city in conjunction with a Panzer advance on land, there will still be plenty of guns, because Moscow probably has more anti-aircraft guns than any city in the world.

My last glimpse of Moscow was through the early morning mist over a northern suburb. A squad of the People's Army was marching six abreast to one of the defence ditches. Every one of the 500 men in that squad carried a shovel over his shoulder. Their faces were set in grim lines, and they looked neither right nor left. They had just finished their ten hours of night factory work, and now they were going out to work another ten hours on the city's defences.

The city is ringed by numerous fortifications, some of which are merely ditches holding small machine-gun squads, while others are tank traps big and deep. If necessary the city can sustain itself almost without limit. It has a plentiful supply of water in its own front yards both for drinking and for fire-fighting purposes. It has numerous modern hospitals to care for its wounded. It has manufacturing plants for every conceivable purpose. Its citizens are just as determined to keep Hitler out as are the people of Leningrad.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

WHY SECURITY OF SUPPLY ROUTE IS ESSENTIAL.

PROBLEM BEFORE GERMAN QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

by

(*Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg.*)

It is nearly four weeks since Hitler launched a full-scale attack, which he hoped would give him the prize of Moscow before winter snatched it from his grasp.

With all our faith in Russian stubbornness, let us admit that the situation in Northern and Central Russia is better than we dared to hope. In the South things are admittedly going better for the Germans than we like, and the

changes in the Russian High Command show that the importance of checking the German advance is fully recognised. If Rostov falls, one end of the important oil pipeline from the Caucasus will fall into German hands. It is true that the flow of oil could be stopped, but even so the Russians would have lost one of their chief oil-distributing centres.

The thought of oil supply brings to the fore the whole question of provision of military requirements for forces in the field. I want, therefore, this week to concentrate on **the upkeep and security of lines of communication.** Britain and America have three main routes of supply to Russia—Archangel, Vladivostock and across Iran from the Persian Gulf. The use of Archangel by Americans makes them independent of any action by Japan, and gives them a far shorter rail journey for their supplies than the 5,000-mile trip across Siberia from Vladivostock. The Archangel route is also far shorter for the products of British factories. **Provided that port facilities at Archangel are improved, ice-breakers are kept at work and railway export to the interior is increased in carrying capacity, there is everything to be said for Archangel as compared with Vladivostock.**

The way across Persia by the Iranian railway will bring closer the resources of India, and will be an alternate line of supply for all else. Fortunately, **the gauge of this railway is the same as our own,** which is enabling us to send extra engines and rolling stock from Britain and America.

Thus, even if Japan comes into the war, the strategic lines of supply to Russia are secure so long as the Royal Navy remains the mistress of the sea. And above all let it be remembered that, once on land, all supplies will be traversing a friendly country.

What of the **German** problem of supplies? It is roughly true to say that German troops now on a general line from Leningrad to Rostov are on a front of 1,400 miles, and have covered a distance of 400 miles to get there. Practically speaking, **all those 400 miles are on foreign soil passing through country inhabited by an intensely hostile population.** How many troops will the German High Command have to allot to the rear for duties of supply and protection? The situation of the B. E. F. in April, 1940, will give us sufficient data from which to make a rough guess.

In May, 1940, the strength of the B. E. F. in France was 400,000. Of this number, 80,000 were employed on lines of communication which, curiously enough, also stretched about 400 miles back from the Belgian frontier to the ports of Brest, Nantes and St. Nazaire. In other words, **one-fifth of the total force was tied up on lines of communication,** and of this number less than 4,000 (other than anti-aircraft) were fighting troops. But every yard of these lines of communication ran through the friendly territory of an ally.

Assuming that the Germans have 2,000,000 men (a low estimate) actually on the fighting front in Russia, on the analogy of the B. E. F. they would require one-fifth, or **400,000 men**, on their lines of communication **if they ran through friendly country.** Is it too much to assume that over a frontage of 1,400 miles with a depth of 400 miles in intensely hostile country, the Germans will require, at a very low estimate, a million men to keep their fighting troops munitioned and fed ? I have spent many years of my soldiering life in administrative appointments, and I am glad I have never had to attempt to solve a problem approximating that which now faces Hitler's Quartermaster-General, should the armies in front fail to secure Leningrad, Moscow and the resources of the Donetz Basin. **The security of their lines of communication must be a tiresome problem for the German High Command at the present time ;** not only does Russia present a nasty problem, but Admiral Cunningham reports that he is sinking or damaging half the Axis convoys which attempt to cross the Mediterranean with supplies of all kinds for General Rommel in the Libyan desert.

Meanwhile, what are Britain's lines of communication with America and other countries overseas ? The answer can be given in five words. We have increased our rations. The improvement in the situation in the Battle of the Atlantic is due to the guardians of our convoys and merchant seamen in the ships. They have had a hard time, and are having it still, but would any one of them change places with the Germans on their lines of communication in Russia, stretching back 400 miles from the fighting front across the inhospitable winter snows, deprived of nearly every comfort of civilised man, subjected to the incessant attacks of a guerilla enemy, and with plenty of time to brood on the failure of their Fuehrer to keep his promise of a quick victory ?

BRITAIN'S MIGHT IN ANOTHER ASPECT.

Two recent articles by Oswald Dutch which give a picture of Britain's unimpaired solidity after 26 months of war.

I

It's an ill wind..........!

What report of British unemployment fund shows.

Considerable increases in wages.

Improvement in the health of the worker.

Light is thrown on the employment situation in Britain by the latest report of the Unemployment Fund, which shows that the insurance contributions made by employers and employees far exceed the sums which have been paid out. Already in 1940 the Fund's liabilities (approximately

£100,000,000) could be paid off *in toto*, and the Fund showed a surplus of some £ 6,000,000. During the present year its credit balance has grown rapidly. Within the period January 1,—August 31, surplus on industrial insurance amounted to £ 47,000,000 and on agricultural insurance approximately £ 500,000. With a further surplus of £ 1,300,000 accumulating each week, by the end of the year the total reserves will stand at approximately £ 75,000,000. Administrators of the Fund are carefully investing this surplus revenue, in order that heavier demands which may be made after the end of the war can be met more easily. These large surpluses are due not only to the almost complete cessation of unemployment payment, but also to increased receipts, as the result of the absorption into industry of almost 2,000,000 additional men and women.

WAGE RISES ANALYSED

The considerable rise in wages during the last two years also helped to bring about the increase in unemployment contributions. The Ministry of Labour report shows that between October, 1938, and July 20, 1940 (the Ministry's calculations being taken to that date), the general increase in men's wages averaged 29 per cent. Within the past year (July, 1940, to July, 1941) wages have not risen at the same rate, but continue to show a steady upward movement. On July 20, 1940, the average weekly wage of men over 21 years of age was 89 sh., of women over 18 approximately 39 sh., and of young men under 21 and girls under 18, 35 sh. and 22 sh. 6 d. respectively. The highest wages went to men working in Government industries, with an average of 105 sh. weekly. This was closely followed by the wages of workers in metal, engineering and shipbuilding, 102 sh. 6 d. The weekly wages of even young girls hardly averaged less than 20 sh., while the minimum wage paid to young men (in the paper printing industry) was 27 sh. 2 d.

WORKER'S POWER OF RESISTANCE GREATER.

Not only wage increases but also the new distribution of iudustry has helped considerably to improve the British worker's health. At the annual conference of the Industrial Welfare Committee it was stated that war rationing and air raids had not resulted in deterioration, but on the contrary, considerable improvement in the state of health of the British worker. Strangely enough, it is air raids, with the consequent decentralization of important industrial undertakings throughout the whole country and above all transfer of many workers to country districts, which have resulted in a considerable strengthening of the worker's powers of resistance. To-day it is fully recognised that many lessons to be drawn from these experiences must certainly be applied in the post-war period. There is one other fact which must not be forgotten. The young workers who have now entered industry, after living in the country as evacuees, are much stronger and healthier.

II

Increases in British rations in third year of war.

Reserves of raw materials also higher.

Plans for expansion of war industries by 30 to 40 per cent.

Mobilisation of financial reserves.

Since the beginning of the third year of war there has been marked improvement in Britain's food supplies, which in October has gained yet further ground. A table issued showing changes in the rationing scheme, indicates that while the food quota was slowly worsening up to May, 1941, there has been since then relatively **rapid improvement in the rations of all the most important foodstuffs. The only item unchanged on the table is tea (two ounces per head per week). Officially, the bacon ration at four ounces per head per week remains the same, but for two months now cooked or smoked bacon and ham has been unrationed. The meat ration has been increased since May. First, meat offal was derationed, and later the weekly meat quota was increased by 18 per cent. Game and poultry, as well as fish and most varieties of sausages, have never been rationed. The sugar ration was specially increased by 50 per cent for July. From November it is to be further increased by 50 per cent above the ration for the first months of the year. The fat ration is to be increased by 25 per cent from November.**

MILK RATIONING PROVES UNNECESSARY.

Weather this autumn has had such good results on the green fodder harvest that milk rationing originally intended has not yet proved necessary, while the **cheese ration** has been trebled since May. The normal ration is now three ounces, while agricultural workers and certain groups of workers in heavy industries received as much as eight ounces per week. Since the summer the position as regards fruit supplies has greatly improved, and there are even large quantities of oranges available for children. Unlike the situation in most Continental countries, meal products, potatoes and pulses have never been rationed, with consequent unlimited bread flour and farinaceous foods and cakes. Neither cocoa nor coffee is restricted, and as regards luxuries, while for a period there was some difficulty in obtaining cigarettes and tobacco, the last few weeks have seen improvement.

IN SPITE OF AID TO RUSSIA.

This healthy British food situation must now, however, be viewed in the light of the great efforts being made to send considerable supplies to Russia, a factor which influences the outlook, not only by the possible diversion of

supplies intended for this country, but also by extra demands on shipping. Now as before, the nation is complying with Government's wish that it should abstain from all unnecessary purchases.

The report issued by the Board of Trade on retail trade during the summer months of July and August shows that total sales fell under the same months last year by 10·3 per cent ; in July food and perishables 6·7 per cent, non-food and merchandises 15·9 per cent and 5·4 per cent; in August food and perishables 1·9, non-food and merchandises 10·8 per cent.

The increase in rations alone makes it absolutely clear that Britain's reserves during the third year of war have increased and not declined. Reserves in some cases are now heavier than they were even at the beginning of the war.

NEW FACTORIES AND NEW SYSTEMS.

Even more gratifying is the fact that this applies not only to foodstuffs and necessaries but also to raw materials. **This is the explanation for the speeches made on October 19 by leading officials, which envisaged the possibility of war industries being expanded by 30 to 40 per cent during the coming winter. The purpose of this expansion is to increase the supplies for Britain's fighting forces, and, above all, her Russian allies.** This increase will be effected partly by putting into production new factories. This is now being done with increasing rapidity. Another means of ensuring a continuous rise in production is from a change of system. In all important industrial centres vast exchange schemes have been put into operation for machines, engineers and workers. If one factory should meet with a temporary pause in production, its machinery and labour forces can immediately be transferred to other factories which have an accumulation of orders to fulfil.

FINANCIAL RESERVES.

Still more formidable are Britain's financial reserves. As stated last week, on October 9 the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the issue of a new series of two and a half per cent War Bonds due for redemption in 1949-51. In the six days from Octber 9 to 14 £ 31,200,000 was subscribed to this new issue. This is clear proof of the great public demand for opportunities of investment. During the autumn prices on the London Stock Exchange have been showing a continued upward movement, and in the third week of October a new record has been reached. The *Financial News* index for 20 of the most important stocks on the London Stock Exchange shows a new peak record for October 16,1941, of 131·1.

Again, the Chancellor's appeal to the saver has not been without effect. During the week ending October 16, £ 11,200,000 of savings were collected. This is the highest figure reached during the last two months. At the moment

it is especially necessary that financial reserves should be mobilised, since Government expenditure is growing from week to week, corresponding with the increase in British supplies to the Soviet Union. During the week October 5 to 11, Britain's national expenditure reached £ 94,000,000. Of this, some £ 90,000,000, or approximately £ 13,000,000 per day, alone went to war expenditure.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE WAR

[*Reprint from Madras War Review*].

The work which is done by the Medical Services connected with the army and the Red Cross is most important, though almost unknown. A great measure of success has been attained among the Allied Powers in regard to the treatment of the wounded among civilians and soldiers, while recent reports more than suggest that Germany is facing considerable difficulties in the way of looking after those numerous people in civilian life and in the field who stand in need of medical and surgical assistance. It was stated, not many days ago, that the percentage of sickness in the Indian Army in North Malaya was less than the average of any army in the world. The task of caring after troops under tropical conditions, though they are not engaged in actual warfare is very difficult. Again, a few weeks ago, it was stated that great improvement had taken place in the health of British troops in the Middle East, as compared with the last war. These two facts are eloquent, and testify to the efficiency and administrative capacity of the organizations concerned.

As is well-known, the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem were amalgamated after the out-break of the war, and a joint executive committee is now in charge of providing medical relief and aid to the wounded. So far, over £7,000,000 has been contributed to the fund by the public. Large organizations were established in France to supplement the hospital equipment of the fighting forces, and Norway, Greece and other countries in need of help also secured large sums out of this fuud. Convalescent homes have been established in Palestine, Cairo and Alexandria, and large stores are being accumulated in South Africa to meet the needs of the sick and wounded from the Middle East. There was Red Cross work in Iraq and Iran, and the Australian Red Cross is actively at work in Singapore for the Far East. It will be of interest to the public to know that in Great Britain 212 convalescent homes and auxiliary hospitals have, been established, while large stores have been issued to hospitals all over the country, so that no district will be left without the necessary hospital equipment in case of invasion or interruption of communications.

The Red Cross is also busy in sending medical aid to Russia. An "Aid for Russia Fund" has been started in Great Britain. Russia has so far asked for nearly 1,000,000 pairs of artery forceps, 2,000,000 hypodermic needles, 500,000 pairs of surgical gloves and 3 tons of rubber tubes. In addition Russia has asked for many different drugs in vast quantities ; of one drug alone, **of which an average dose is five grains, Russia has asked for 16 tons.**

The reasons why there are considerable defects in the organization in Germany in regard to this matter are not merely connected with the fact that Hitler has hurled his armies in so many directions. In the first place, **"non-Aryan" physicians, surgeons and research workers, many of whom were among the ablest and most devoted doctors in Germany, have been persecuted and sent out of the country.** In the second place, the period of medical study in German medical institutions has been cut down by two years, and it is stated that quacks and untrained nature-healers are now busy, with the connivance of the State, plying their trade. It is also stated that the Physics Faculty at Gottingen, most famous for research work, has been shut down. Further, medical research is not in fashion in Germany at the present day ; while attention has been directed to research in chemical warfare, the work of research in medicine has been comparatively neglected. An authority on this subject says that the marked increase in epidemic sicknesses 'can only be the result of a lack of administration and public welfare measures which has, in turn, produced a condition of hygienic neglect."

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED

A Commentary on Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East

For the period Nov. 8—15, 1941.

THE SPIRIT OF BRITAIN.

"And this brings us to the real subject, the war in the Atlantic. German attacks on shipping have made the whole food rationing scheme go to the bottom of the sea.........And that is why we think that the British food position must be a good deal more serious than Lord Woolton cares to admit."—(*German topical talk in English, 11th November 1941*).

Mr. Churchill said on *Nov. 12,* **that the dietary of the people** *"is sufficient for their physical needs."* **and soon** *"a large share of supplies of meat to workers who need it most"* **would be effected.** *"We have amassed stocks"* **he went on,** *"of our bulkier articles of diet which amount to double what they were in September 1939. We shall have much greater crops of potatoes, sugar, beet root, and other fodder crops."* **Weekly meat quota has recently been increased by 18**

"The danger of inflation is hanging over every British head. England's economic situation is desperate. Paper money has increased of late. Great nervousness is evinced at the Bank of England's plight."—(*Italian news in English, 18th November 1941*).

per cent. Game, poultry and fish have never come under the razor of rationing. Sugar and fat rationing has in recent times been doubled, and milk has always been free from any restrictive legislation.

Axis economics are as shaky as its tottering political structure. Cost of living index figures for England actually show a drop, and increase in note circulation despite increase in employment for the whole year has been only about *17 per cent.* The Bank rate has been steady and low, and the money market has never been tight. In fact in one week Glasgow and Birmingham collected over *£ 13* and over *£ 10* million respectively, for the construction of battleships bearing their names..

ROMAN REVERIES.

"It is noteworthy that the English ships have to make a voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to reach the ports of North Africa, while Italian units merely cross the Mediterranean. As the British merchant fleet is avoiding the Mediterranean, while Italian fleet is crossing it uninterruptedly, it is perfectly clear which of the two adversaries controls the sea. The domination of Italy in the Mediterranean is so strong."—(*Italian news in French, 12th November 1941*).

Mussolini's naval strength to-day is:—

5 battleships.
10 6-in. cruisers.
45 torpedo boats.
4 8-in. cruisers.
37 destroyers.
Approximately 80 submarines.

When he tried to whisk 10 laden supply ships along the 500 mile route from *Taranto* to *Benghazi* on *Nov. 2*, all *10* were destroyed before they got half way to their destination. 3 escorting destroyers were sunk, 2 others were sunk, 2 others were seriously damaged, and 2 heavy cruisers were put to flight. Admiral Cunningham accomplished this brilliant feat with 2 light cruisers, 2 destroyers, and 1 submarine. They did their work and withdrew without loss. In 92 days between August and October British submarines and aircraft have sunk 80 Axis ships (39,000 tons) and damaged 61 ships (267,000 tons). *The Mediterranean* is now Mussolini's *Night Mare.*

"Victory will give Italy all she has fought for. We cannot forget the betrayal of Britain. Now things stand better, much better. Germany is not Britain. We have at last found

Italy entered the war as a presumptuous blustering equal, with a cry for Corsica, Tunis, and Savoy on her lips. Now a tattered lackey, she is not allowed to occupy a town in Savoy, much

a friend we were looking for since 1848." (*Italian news in English, 11th November 1941.*)

less cast covetous eyes at the French Empire in Africa. Hungary has slipped out of Italy's greasy fingers, and in the Vichy-Berlin negotiations Italy is not given even a dishonourable mention. Gestapo-ridden, starved of her agricultural products, she now depends abjectly for the very source of warmth and power on German coal.

FEBRILE FABRICATIONS.

"According to a report from Istanbul, the defence expenditure of the Egyptian Government has abnormally increased. To please the British military authorities the Government has so far spent about 2 *million Egyptian pounds* on the construction of shelters, and on other air raid protection measures. More air raid shelters are now under construction." (*Italian news in Arabic, 8th November 1941.*)

On December 10, 1940 **during to indiscriminate Italian bombings, the Egyptian authorities hastened the construction of shelters and voted for the purpose credits to the value of *£ 200,000*.**

On June 13, 1941, **the *Al Misri* stated in an editorial :—" *We have received a huge number of letters from all parts of Egypt expressing the deep gratification produced throughout the country by the British Government's donation of £ 1,000,000 for A. R. P. The pleasure produced by this generous gift is heightened by the fact that the Germans and the Italians at the same time gave their friends the Egyptian Moslems, the gift of death, destruction, ruin......*". The British Government also sent several leading A. R. P. experts to Egypt to provide technical assistance.**

'As the Spanish paper A. B. C. reports the British public still nourish false hopes about the possibility to continue the Soviet resistance by basing it on the alleged supplies from the Urals territory and Siberia." (*German news in English, 10th November 1941.*)

Tula's **factories have been evacuated, *Kharkov's* tractor and electrical plants have been moved away well in time. This is the positive aspect of the scorched earth policy that is burning the paws of the Panzers. The *Urals* have the largest steel plant, chemical factory, machine building works, copper smelter and heavy tractor plant in the country. And *Siberia,* is rich in deposits of gold, platinum, silver, antimony and magnetic iron.**

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941— LECTURE LXXII—(*Batch 4*).

November...	29, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
	30, Sunday ...	Muslim Association, Pudukkottai.		5.00 p. m.
		Nirpalani	...	6.00 p. m.
		Avoor	...	6.30 p. m.
December ...	1, Monday ...	College (A) English	...	10.15 a. m.
		Nartamalai	...	6.00 p. m.
		Uppiliakkudi	...	6.30 p. m.
	2, Tuesday ...	Karaiyur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Keelathaniam	...	6.30 p. m.
	3, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School	...	10.00 a. m.
		Rani's High School	...	10.15 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil	...	10.15 a. m.
		Vadavalam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Malayur	...	6.30 p. m.
	4, Thursday ...	Andakkulam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Killanur	...	6.30 p. m.
	5, Friday ...	Puduppatti (Ponnamaravathi).		6.00 p. m.
		Vendampatti	...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE LXXIII—(*Batch 5*).

	6, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
	7, Sunday ...	Alangudi	...	6.00 p. m.
		Vadagadu	...	6.30 p. m.
	8, Monday ...	College (A) English	...	10.15 a. m.
		Vellanur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Puthambur	...	6.30 p. m.
	9, Tuesday ...	Thiruvarangulam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Vamban	...	6.30 p. m.
	10, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School	...	10.00 a. m.
		Rani's High School	...	10.15 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil	...	10.15 a. m.
		Cheri School	...	5.30 p. m.
		Piliyur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kannangudi	...	6.30 p. m.
	11, Thursday ...	Pallivasal	...	6.00 p. m.
		Pillamangalam	...	6.30 p. m.
	12, Friday ...	Kolavoipatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilayur (South)	...	6.30 p. m.

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